

## TO JOIN THE OCEANS.

Feasible Plan for Building the Nicaragua Canal.

Address of the Committee Appointed by the Convention in St. Louis—Cost of the Immense Work—Preliminary Surveys Already Accomplished.

The committee appointed by the National Nicaragua canal convention at its meeting in St. Louis, June 2 and 3, to prepare an address to the American people giving information as to the feasibility of the Nicaragua canal and its commercial and other advantages to the United States, has just finished the preparation of such address. The committee is composed of John S. Jones, of Arkansas; ex-Congressman Converse, of Ohio; R. W. Millsap, the prominent banker of Mississippi; Capt. J. E. Merry, of Manchester, Ia.; S. H. Hawkins, the railroad president of Georgia; Capt. Ambrose Snow, president of the New York board of trade and transportation, and ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury, of Minnesota.

The address is supplementary to the resolutions adopted by the St. Louis convention, which pointed out the advantages of the canal and urged its construction, ownership and control by the American people rather than the English, French, or any other nation. It takes the position that the canal, joining the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, should be constructed for the most important commercial, strategic, and patriotic reasons, and says that

more favorable seasons for seeding and harvesting than any part of the world, and the committee thinks the completion of the Nicaragua canal is only needed to develop that country to production of gigantic proportions and double the population of the Pacific coast in a few years. The cotton-growing sections of the gulf states have undergone a depression, and the committee believes that nothing could be of greater immediate advantage than the canal in relieving the depression, and making a market for American cotton in Japan, China and Korea, where already the people are beginning to manufacture cotton goods by machinery. Japan imported over 7,000,000 pounds of American cotton in 1891, most of which was shipped from New Orleans to New York, and then by rail to Vancouver and steamship to Japan.

At present the coal trade of South America and the Pacific coast is monopolized by the English. The committee thinks that if the Nicaragua canal were opened the Alabama and West Virginia coal would have a decided advantage over English competitors, not to mention the enormous amounts of coal the canal company itself would use. At the entrance of the Suez canal last year 1,500,000 tons of coal were sold. In competition with England for Pacific ocean trade the Nicaragua canal would give American commerce an advantage of 2,700 miles, besides the specific benefits, the committee thinks great general benefits would accrue to the entire Mississippi valley, the lake ports and the Atlantic coast.

only 3,000 miles around the Cape of Good Hope, as against over 10,000 miles saved by the Nicaragua canal; and the following table shows the number of ships passing through, the net tonnage and the gross receipts of the Suez canal for six separate years:

Year	No. of ships	Net tonnage	Gross receipts
1870	1,414	495,670	\$1,738,750
1875	1,491	2,092,894	\$6,190,750
1880	1,881	3,062,321	\$6,922,020
1885	2,624	6,325,732	\$10,657,250
1890	3,225	10,022,321	\$16,922,020
1891	4,230	8,600,020	\$12,421,594

The tonnage tributary now to the Nicaragua canal, and which would pass through after its opening, is over 6,000,000 tons a year. At \$2 per ton, the charge made by the Suez canal, this would be \$12,000,000 in tolls. The cost of operation and maintenance is placed at less than \$1,000,000, and 6,000,000 tons would show a net income of \$11,000,000 per annum. The committee is confident that within five years the income will be over \$20,000,000.

WHO SHALL BUILD AND CONTROL?

The committee says it is no longer a question whether the canal will be built or not. The only question is as to who shall build it, and who shall control it when built? It says it is not a question of the canal, but of the people. The canal is a question of the people, and the people are the only ones who can build and control it. The committee believes the United States cannot afford to be careless, hesitation or neglect to permit an enterprise of such magnitude and of such far-reaching advantages to pass under the control of any foreign company. "It therefore behooves us," the address concludes, "as a nation conscious of the power we wield and of the greater influence we may exert upon the destinies of this continent, to perform the duties without delay which the urgency of the privilege of assuming, and to adopt now the best means of securing the early completion of this work, whose advantages we are willing to share with the world, but whose control should never be allowed to pass out of our hands."

### INDISPENSABLE NOW.

How Empress Josephine Introduced Pocket Handkerchiefs Into Public Use.

It was not until the reign of Empress Josephine in France that the pocket handkerchief was tolerated at all as a mark of distinction for public use. It was then that the habit of carrying handkerchiefs in the pocket was introduced. Even the name was carefully avoided in polite conversation. An actor who would have ventured to use one on the stage would have been hissed off the boards. It was only in the beginning of the present century that the pocket handkerchief became a mark of distinction. It was then that the ladies of the court followed her example, and handkerchiefs rapidly became an important part of the feminine toilet.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A translation of one of Shakespeare's plays by Alfred, Viscount de Vigny, was used for the first time upon the stage and provoked a storm of indignation hisses from all parts of the house.

Empress Josephine, although a beautiful woman, had very bad teeth, and to conceal them she used the habit of carrying small handkerchiefs trimmed with costly laces, which she raised gracefully to her lips to conceal her teeth. The ladies of the court followed her example, and handkerchiefs rapidly became an important part of the feminine toilet.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### CRUELTY IN THE LOVE CHARM.

Two German Girls Practice a Barbarism Hundreds of Years Old.

Two young girls were cited before the local Bezirksgericht in Oettingen a few days ago on the charge of cruelty to animals. They were both scarcely sixteen years of age, and had been lovers. In order to secure the affection of these young men to them until the end of their days the girls resolved to carry out a love charm which is guaranteed to be effectual for that purpose by a "Zauber und Wunschbuchlein," printed many years ago and still regarded as an infallible charm. The "prescription," which is an old German rhyme, and probably a great deal older than 1706, runs as follows, roughly translated: "Wouldst thou have thy sweetheart true? Give him, cat, cat, a drink of wine. Thou thyself must pluck the cat by the tail. Twelve weeks old must the cat be. Thou must turn the cat's eyes to powder. Put the dust into his wine and say: 'Cat's eyes, cat's eyes, never look with love at another.'"

Keep them eyes ever for me alone! Do this and he will be eternally true. The girls, who were both of the same age, and who were both of the same family, had been lovers for some time. They had been lovers for some time, and they had been lovers for some time.

### AN ECCENTRIC MAN'S COFFIN.

The eccentricities of old age are often more startling than the pages of romance, as the following will prove: An esteemed but eccentric old gentleman who lived in a distant village had his last hours spent by being buried in a coffin in the shape of a chair. For the last fifteen years he has been unable to rest except in an easy chair, and in that position he purposed to rest in the grave. His friends endeavored to dissuade him from his eccentric notion, but he would not be dissuaded. He was finally buried in a coffin in the shape of a chair. The coffin was kept on exhibition in the village for several days, and it was a great curiosity to the people. The coffin was a simple wooden chair, and it was a great curiosity to the people. The coffin was a simple wooden chair, and it was a great curiosity to the people.

### BOTH OLD AND NEW.

The mother of cities is, in some respects, the newest of them all. One half of Rome is as new as a backwoods settlement, and strenuous efforts are being made to furnish up the other half. But with the latest innovation in Rome there is not much need to quarrel. The city is now lighted by electricity, generated by the cascade of classic Tivoli. Such things, in such a connection, would be considered as a great improvement. The city is now lighted by electricity, generated by the cascade of classic Tivoli. Such things, in such a connection, would be considered as a great improvement.

Handcutters might appropriately be called sad-ironers.—Lowell Courier.

## CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

The Democratic Nominee for the Presidency Formally Accepts.

Previously Expressed Opinions on Current Issues Formally Reiterated—Tariff Reform Still His Watchword.

New York, Sept. 27.—Following is the letter of Grover Cleveland accepting the nomination as the democratic candidate for president of the United States:

To Hon. William L. Wilson and Others, Committee Etc.

GENTLEMEN:—In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the presidency by the national democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset, that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared touching the questions involved in the canvass. This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our government is based, and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. It is to be hoped that the people will be able to judge of the honesty of every political question as it is judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test, loyal Americanism must pronounce them false and mischievous.

Freedom of the People.

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings constitutes the special purpose and mission of our free government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule, that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment, of his un-

dermines the very basis of our government. It is therefore their duty to secure for the people the most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding the government as a trust, and not as a property. The government is a trust, and it is the duty of those who are entrusted with its administration to use it for the benefit of the people. The government is a trust, and it is the duty of those who are entrusted with its administration to use it for the benefit of the people.

### LIBERTY TO SOLDIERS.

The American people are generous and grateful, and they have impressed these characteristics upon their government. Therefore, all patriotic and just demands for military consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died in the service of their country should be met. It is the duty of the government to provide for the needs of our veterans and their families. It is the duty of the government to provide for the needs of our veterans and their families.

### Sumptuary Laws.

The assurance to the people of the utmost individual liberty consistent with peace and good order is a cardinal principle of our government. This gives no sanction to vexatious laws which unnecessarily interfere with the habits and customs of our people as they are not offensive to a just moral sense and consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly within government control, and those which are not, be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed a proper preparation for citizenship, should not involve the whole sale impairment of parental authority, nor do violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in government is as objectionable as anarchy in the family. It is a system of misrule, whether it is manifested in unauthorized gifts or by an unwarranted control.

### The Nicaragua Canal.

The importance of the construction of the Nicaragua canal as a means of promoting commerce between the states and with foreign countries and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the progress of civilization, should be a subject of national interest and commend the project to governmental approval and enforcement.

### Our Personal Statement.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and tenets of the party to which I have given my lifelong allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to state the democratic doctrine as I believe it to be. I have endeavored to state the democratic doctrine as I believe it to be. I have endeavored to state the democratic doctrine as I believe it to be.

### A Question of Equity.

Recognizing that the national democracy will seek by the application of just and sound principles to equalize to our people the benefits and burdens of the living, I am glad to see that the people are beginning to understand the importance of equity. The people are beginning to understand the importance of equity. The people are beginning to understand the importance of equity.

### ALMOST A CYCLONE.

A destructive windstorm in the City of Brooklyn, Sept. 27.—A windstorm, almost a cyclone in force, swept over the city of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. Six houses were blown down, two boys killed and trees, fences, etc., prostrated. A brick house at Knickerbocker and Woodbine street was blown down burying beneath the ruins Joseph Gould, aged 8 years and Charles Brown, aged 7, who, with the other boys, was playing at the time. The house was severely injured, and the family was scattered. The house was severely injured, and the family was scattered.

eral power is the instrument of that will not. Therefore, the attempt of the opponents of democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the states through federal agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental relations between the people and their government. Such an attempt can not fail to be resisted by the people, and the result would be a determination to secure the ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of the rights of the people. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of democracy. At all times and all places we trust the people. As a disposition to force the way to federal power, we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support, a steady championship of their rights.

### Sound and Honest Money.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or state—whether gold, silver or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by government action or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this end absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized, upon equal terms in the adjustment of our business.

### Civil Service Reform.

Public officials are the agents of the people. It is therefore their duty to secure for the people the most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding the government as a trust, and not as a property. The government is a trust, and it is the duty of those who are entrusted with its administration to use it for the benefit of the people. The government is a trust, and it is the duty of those who are entrusted with its administration to use it for the benefit of the people.

### Liberty to Soldiers.

The American people are generous and grateful, and they have impressed these characteristics upon their government. Therefore, all patriotic and just demands for military consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died in the service of their country should be met. It is the duty of the government to provide for the needs of our veterans and their families. It is the duty of the government to provide for the needs of our veterans and their families.

### Sumptuary Laws.

The assurance to the people of the utmost individual liberty consistent with peace and good order is a cardinal principle of our government. This gives no sanction to vexatious laws which unnecessarily interfere with the habits and customs of our people as they are not offensive to a just moral sense and consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly within government control, and those which are not, be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed a proper preparation for citizenship, should not involve the whole sale impairment of parental authority, nor do violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in government is as objectionable as anarchy in the family. It is a system of misrule, whether it is manifested in unauthorized gifts or by an unwarranted control.

### The Nicaragua Canal.

The importance of the construction of the Nicaragua canal as a means of promoting commerce between the states and with foreign countries and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the progress of civilization, should be a subject of national interest and commend the project to governmental approval and enforcement.

### Our Personal Statement.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and tenets of the party to which I have given my lifelong allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to state the democratic doctrine as I believe it to be. I have endeavored to state the democratic doctrine as I believe it to be. I have endeavored to state the democratic doctrine as I believe it to be.

### A Question of Equity.

Recognizing that the national democracy will seek by the application of just and sound principles to equalize to our people the benefits and burdens of the living, I am glad to see that the people are beginning to understand the importance of equity. The people are beginning to understand the importance of equity. The people are beginning to understand the importance of equity.

### ALMOST A CYCLONE.

A destructive windstorm in the City of Brooklyn, Sept. 27.—A windstorm, almost a cyclone in force, swept over the city of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. Six houses were blown down, two boys killed and trees, fences, etc., prostrated. A brick house at Knickerbocker and Woodbine street was blown down burying beneath the ruins Joseph Gould, aged 8 years and Charles Brown, aged 7, who, with the other boys, was playing at the time. The house was severely injured, and the family was scattered. The house was severely injured, and the family was scattered.

## FASHION LETTER.

Admirable and Attractive Autumn Tailor Gowns—Charming Costumes in Great Variety.

(Special New York Correspondence.)

The style, quality, fit and finish of the new autumn tailor gowns are more than ever admirable and attractive. The chevrons, tweeds, repped wools, camel's hair, broadcloth and camel's hair fabrics, used for these costumes, are fine, beautifully woven, they are more artistic in point of color-blending than they have ever been, and the trimmings for handsome tailor gowns are distinctly novel and elegant.

In selecting autumn fabrics, serge, cheviot, tweed, broadcloth and camel's hair fabrics, used for these costumes, are fine, beautifully woven, they are more artistic in point of color-blending than they have ever been, and the trimmings for handsome tailor gowns are distinctly novel and elegant. In selecting autumn fabrics, serge, cheviot, tweed, broadcloth and camel's hair fabrics, used for these costumes, are fine, beautifully woven, they are more artistic in point of color-blending than they have ever been, and the trimmings for handsome tailor gowns are distinctly novel and elegant.

and broad velvet in rich autumn dyes. Serges, chevrons and camel's hair fabrics, used for these costumes, are fine, beautifully woven, they are more artistic in point of color-blending than they have ever been, and the trimmings for handsome tailor gowns are distinctly novel and elegant.

Most of the new costumes are merely modifications of the styles with which we are familiar. Round and stylishly pointed waists, with girdles, corsets, short Eton jacket, fronts and coats opening over fancy vests continue in favor. There is a very strong tendency toward the short Empire waist, in preference to the slender models.

Most of the new costumes are merely modifications of the styles with which we are familiar. Round and stylishly pointed waists, with girdles, corsets, short Eton jacket, fronts and coats opening over fancy vests continue in favor. There is a very strong tendency toward the short Empire waist, in preference to the slender models.

Most of the new costumes are merely modifications of the styles with which we are familiar. Round and stylishly pointed waists, with girdles, corsets, short Eton jacket, fronts and coats opening over fancy vests continue in favor. There is a very strong tendency toward the short Empire waist, in preference to the slender models.

Most of the new costumes are merely modifications of the styles with which we are familiar. Round and stylishly pointed waists, with girdles, corsets, short Eton jacket, fronts and coats opening over fancy vests continue in favor. There is a very strong tendency toward the short Empire waist, in preference to the slender models.

Most of the new costumes are merely modifications of the styles with which we are familiar. Round and stylishly pointed waists, with girdles, corsets, short Eton jacket, fronts and coats opening over fancy vests continue in favor. There is a very strong tendency toward the short Empire waist, in preference to the slender models.

Most of the new costumes are merely modifications of the styles with which we are familiar. Round and stylishly pointed waists, with girdles, corsets, short Eton jacket, fronts and coats opening over fancy vests continue in favor. There is a very strong tendency toward the short Empire waist, in preference to the slender models.

Most of the new costumes are merely modifications of the styles with which we are familiar. Round and stylishly pointed waists, with girdles, corsets, short Eton jacket, fronts and coats opening over fancy vests continue in favor. There is a very strong tendency toward the short Empire waist, in preference to the slender models.

Most of the new costumes are merely modifications of the styles with which we are familiar. Round and stylishly pointed waists, with girdles, corsets, short Eton jacket, fronts and coats opening over fancy vests continue in favor. There is a very strong tendency toward the short Empire waist, in preference to the slender models.

Most of the new costumes are merely modifications of the styles with which we are familiar. Round and stylishly pointed waists, with girdles, corsets, short Eton jacket, fronts and coats opening over fancy vests continue in favor. There is a very strong tendency toward the short Empire waist, in preference to the slender models.

## GOV. FRANCIS "STANDS UP."

He Illustrates the Difference Between Exhortation and Performance.

At the close of his Pleasant Hill Speech Gov. Francis said:

This campaign will be distinguished in the political history of Missouri in many respects, but in none more distinctly than in this particular: that it marks a profound change of heart toward the Missouri question among the public citizens. It has been a subject of remark by those removing to the state, or visiting her borders, and a cause of regret and grief to those who have remained here. The people of this state have been misled and deceived, and they have been misled and deceived. The people of this state have been misled and deceived, and they have been misled and deceived. The people of this state have been misled and deceived, and they have been misled and deceived.

This campaign will be distinguished in the political history of Missouri in many respects, but in none more distinctly than in this particular: that it marks a profound change of heart toward the Missouri question among the public citizens. It has been a subject of remark by those removing to the state, or visiting her borders, and a cause of regret and grief to those who have remained here. The people of this state have been misled and deceived, and they have been misled and deceived. The people of this state have been misled and deceived, and they have been misled and deceived.

This campaign will be distinguished in the political history of Missouri in many respects, but in none more distinctly than in this particular: that it marks a profound change of heart toward the Missouri question among the public citizens. It has been a subject of remark by those removing to the state, or visiting her borders, and a cause of regret and grief to those who have remained here. The people of this state have been misled and deceived, and they have been misled and deceived. The people of this state have been misled and deceived, and they have been misled and deceived.

This campaign will be distinguished in the political history of Missouri in many respects, but in none more distinctly than in this particular: that it marks a profound change of heart toward the Missouri question among the public citizens. It has been a subject of remark by those removing to the state, or visiting her borders, and a cause of regret and grief to those who have remained here. The people of this state have been misled and deceived, and they have been misled and deceived. The people of this state have been misled and deceived, and they have been misled and deceived.

This campaign will be distinguished in the political history of Missouri in many respects, but in none more distinctly than in this particular: that it marks a profound change of heart toward the Missouri question among the public citizens. It has been a subject of remark by those removing to the state, or visiting her borders, and a cause of regret and grief to those who have remained here. The people of this state have been misled and deceived, and they have been misled and deceived. The people of this state have been misled and deceived, and they have been misled and deceived.

This campaign will be distinguished in the political history of Missouri in many respects, but in none more distinctly than in this particular: that it marks a profound change of heart toward the Missouri question among the public citizens. It has been a subject of remark by those removing to the state, or visiting her borders, and a cause of regret and grief to those who have remained here. The people of this state have been misled and deceived, and they have been misled and deceived. The people of this state have been misled and deceived, and they have been misled and deceived.

This campaign will be distinguished in the political history of Missouri in many respects, but in none more distinctly than in this particular: that it marks a profound change of heart toward the Missouri question among the public citizens. It has been a subject of remark by those removing to the state, or visiting her borders, and a cause of regret and grief to those who have remained here. The people of this state have been misled and deceived, and they have been misled and deceived. The people of this state have been misled and deceived, and they have been misled and deceived.

This campaign will be distinguished in the political history of Missouri in many respects, but in none more distinctly than in this particular: that it marks a profound change of heart toward the Missouri question among the public citizens. It has been a subject of remark by those removing to the state, or visiting her borders, and a cause of regret and grief to those who have remained here. The people of this state have been misled and deceived, and they have been misled and deceived. The people of this state have been misled and deceived, and they have been misled and deceived.

This campaign will be distinguished in the political history of Missouri in many respects, but in none more distinctly than in this particular: that it marks a profound change of heart toward the Missouri question among the public citizens. It has been a subject of remark by those removing to the state, or visiting her borders, and a cause of regret and grief to those who have remained here. The people of this state have been misled and deceived, and they have been misled and deceived. The people of this state have been misled and deceived, and they have been misled and deceived.